Amngements.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

THIS EVENING, at 8. Goldanita's counsely. SHE STOOPS TO ONQUER. Mesers, Leater Wallack, John Unihait, Browns, Ward, T. Hitggald, J. C. Willemson, Pops, Goldam; Miss Mary Ganon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, THE HUNCHBACK: Miss listeman as Julis
Miss the Vennon, Messe, J. C. Cowper, Class Pope, 1Geo. Becks. J.
W. Blaisdell E. Barry, Holmes, Lewis, Rendle.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS EVENING, LOUIS XI: The browd performance of Mr. chas. Keen. Miss Chapman, Mesrs, J. F. Catheart, Go. Everett. To conclude with THE JEALOUS WIFE: Mr. and Mrs. Keen.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

THIS EVENING at a THE THIEF GUARDSMEN Measure.
John Wood, Madame Methon Schotler, Miss Kate Newton, Measure,
Geo. Fewcett Rove, G. C. Bonffare, J. E. Stodley, C. H. Rockwoll,
G. W. Garrison, J. B. Stodlard, Geo. Kames, James Lewis, J. J.
Hind, J. J. Leigh, C. H. Morton.

THIS EVENING, THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Mesers. C. Walcot, jr., H. Blaud. W. S. Andraws, Mrs. C. Walcot, jr., Mrs. Elanche Grey, Miss. E. Johnson, to conclude with AN HOUR IN SEVILLE: Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

BROADWAY THEATER.

THIS EVENING, at a SOLON SHINGLE; Mr. John E. Owens.

THE LIVE INDIAN; Mr. John E. Owens.

THIS EVENING THE HYPOCHONDRIAC First appearance to New York of Mr. Charles Barras; Massurs. Sasille, G. C. Daven port, Miss Alice Seidler, Miss J. G. vesille, To conclude with the Arcs of TGO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Messrs. Leffingwell. Edwards, Misses Saville Seidler, Mesdames Wright, Tyrik.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 2, and THIS EVENING at 71 THE FARTHQUAKE, OR THE SPECTER OF THE NILE-ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURROSITIES.

THIS EVENING, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE RILL;
Mr. G. L. For as Clown; also, a DRAMA and FARCE.

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THIS EVENNG, TAMING THE ELEPHANT, BURLESQUE HIPPRODROME, CHALLENGE, DANCE, SHYLOCK, or THE JEW OF CHATHAM'S T. Meers, Dan Bryant, Ira Paine, Chas, Henry, O. S. Fowier, W. P. Grier, Bollin Howard, D. Reed, N. Seymour,

THIS EVENING, Musical Performances by BLIND TOM.

THIS EVENING. Mr. ALBERT RUSSELL in PRESTIDIGITATION and VENTRILOQUISM.

Buginess Notices.

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A slight Cough, which attracts but little attention In its incipioncy, may be the forerunner of Consumption. What is some times called a trifling Cold frequently ends in Bronchitis. What reckless folly to allow a cough or cold to become so deep-seated, when a remedy so prompt and certain as JATNE'S EXPECTORANT can be read By procured. Sold everywhere.

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So. Son of Freedom, take your glorious race To Wealth and Honor; grasping Time and Space, Armed still with Prudence not be quelled by Chance Thrown in your path; but boldly yet advanced. Enrolling yet another stordy name, Set on Success' peak, despite of cloud or fame! Ask you how this shall be ! how you no loss

Can meet from Accident by Fortune's cross? Can make another pay the Surgeon's bill?— In household charges standing intact still! Do more '-yes, if a great mishap befull, Enable you for larger some to call. Nor call in vain: and even thousands more Tend to your family's purse if life itself is o'er! I'll give reply to every answer-show,

Now on the spot, your course, and hring a glow Screnely happy to your cheek and heart, Unknown from any trick of plausible Art, Rife with deception, meant but to betray, And lead the honest from the true, sure way No friend I am as clear as Heav'n's own day, Charming the soul by my bright Rusiness ray, Enticing to man's good—but, "the Reply," I hear you say.

Con, for the answer my INITIALS -- Done ! O, bave you not a golden treasure won

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For table of contents, &c., see "New Publications," on second page

3,500 BRICKS per hour are made by the "NA-Tional," which is a olay-tempering machine, and the bricks made by "it will stand all clumetes. Those made by the dry-pressing machines will all crumble to pieces on being exposed to frost. Annam Regga, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, N. Y.

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have the largest stock of Lumman in the city, which they sell in competition with the Albany and Frey Yards. A MIRACLE.-Mrs. PARKES of No. 137 Fourth-st... Williamsburgh, N. Y., has been completely cured of a violent attack of Neuralgia, with which she suffered the most extraciating agony, by one dose forty drose, of Murcatre's Great Historian Resemb.

S. M. PRTTENGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTIS-ING AGENTS. No. 37 Park row, New York (have been established seventeen years), are agents for The Tribune, and all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1866.

To Advertisers. We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 3 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

The Enlarged Tribune.

Many of our cotemporaries, in speaking of the recent enargement of THE TRIBUNE, state that it has been increased o the size of The London Times, while others state that it has been increased to the size of The New-York Times, The fact is that the printed surface of THE TRIBUNE is larger than that of The London Times, and the printed matter of The New-York Times is not quite so large as that of The London Times. It is a trifling matter, but the exact truth may as well be stated, which is that THE TRIBUNE is the largest daily newspaper in the world.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS. The Saxonia, from Southampton, April 4, arrived here esterday, bringing one day's later news.

The Austrian Embassador at Berlin, in a note to The Austrian Embassador at Berlin, in a note to Count Bismark, dated March 31, strongly protested against the imputation made to Austria of entertaining hostile intentions. He at the same time energetically requested an explanation relative to the military preparations of Prussia. Both Austria and Prussia are pursuing their preparations with great activity. War is still believed to be inevitable. It is reported that the attempt of Count Bismark to win over the Middle States to the side of Prussia has entirely failed. The Duke of Coburg has arrived in Vienna; but the report that he would attempt mediation was not credited.

d. The Queen of England has written a letter to Mr. Pea-The Queen of Engrand has when a reter to Mr. Pendody, thanking him for his munificent gift for the London poor. She asks him to accept a miniature portrait of herself, which she will desire to have painted for him.

A great battle is reported to have been fought in China between the Imperialists and the rebels, in which the latter are said to have suffered a crushing defeat.

GENERAL NEWS.

The strike of the car-drivers presents in new feature, except that yesterday was probably the worst Sunday for getting about town that can be remembered. There seems to be no disposition on the part of the railroad companies, either to compromise with their late employes, or put suitable men in their places; and the result is, the public suffer great inconvenience. No cars were run on the Fourth-ave, line yesterday. The whole case is a bad one, and ought speedly to be settled. Reports prevailed down town at quite a late hour last evening of some trouble in Forty-second-st., growing out of the strike.

The anniversary of the assassination of President Line.

The anniversary of the assassination of President Lin-coln was observed quite generally in this city by the dis-play of the national colors at half-mast. Several sermons preached yesterday had more or less reference to that imressive event.

pressive event.

The funeral of the persons composing the late Deering family, who were murdered at Philadelphia last week, occurred on Saturday, an immense concourse of people gathering for the expression of their sympathy. There is no specially important news from the Canadian border. The person arrested at Cornwall proves to be one Wheeler, formerly a Confederate officer, now a Fenian Lieutenant-Colonel.

The remains of the Hon. D. S. Dickinson left this city on Saturday for Binghamton, where the funeral yester-iay drew together a very great number of persons.

Washington dispatches have it that Jeff. Davis will be tried for high treason, before the United States' Supreme Court at Richmond, Va., within two months. Henry Gardiner, at Elmira, and John Ward, alias Jerome Tavigne, at Burlington, Vt., have each been convicted of murder, and will be executed unless reprieved.

"Bristol Bill" appears to have been convicted of assist-ng in the robbery of a Canadian bank, and is under sening in the robbery of a Canadian bank, and is under sentence of five years in a Provincial penitentiary.

Mr. John R. Hood, one of the absconding Tennessee logislators, has been expelled from the body of which he was deemed an unworthy member.

The death of Ole Bull, the celebrated violinist, is re-ported to have occurred at Quebec, April 10. Travel by fail may now be performed to a point 375 miles

Gold closed Saturday at 125; The exports of the week

day's rates with a small business. The 7.30s are form with sales of third series at i premium, and since held at 101. Money is abundant on call at 5 w6 per cent to brokers, and 4; would not be refused from first class houses. Best commercial paper sells at 7 per cent, and exceptional names can be used at 6; when short dated. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, 83,156,563 25—for Customs, \$150,000; Payments, \$1.26,758 30—on account of Loun, \$977,000; Balance, \$90,325,685 40. Gold notes, \$1,452,000. The closing rate of Sterling was 107; for 90 days and 3.21; for France.

LEGISLATURE,

April 14.—Bills were passed incorporating the New-York Steam Transit Company; authorizing the construction of a permanent quarantine establishment in the Lower Bay; a permanent quarantine establishment in the Lower Bay; anthorizing the taxation of stockholders in banks and bank associations (by a vote of 22 to 3); authorizing the Supervisors of New-York to mise money by tax to refund certain moneys paid into the Supreme Court and not accounted for. The Assembly amendments to the Metropolitan District Excise bill were concurred in. Resolutions were passed in commemoration of the death of President Lincoln. ASSEMBLY.

Bills were passed to incorporate the Engineers' Association of the Port of New-York, and to incorporate the Bond Deposit Company of New-York. The Assembly, in com-memoration of the death of Abraham Lincoln, adjourned

The Presbyterian General Assembly (Old School) meets soon at St. Louis; and much interest attaches to the question of Reunion between this church and the Southern churches which seceded therefrom at the outbreak of our late Civil War. The grounds taken with reference to the expediency and the terms of reunion by those at the North and the South respectively, who are styled "Conservative," will be found lucidly and forcibly set forth in a correspondence which we herewith print, and which will be read with lively interest by all Presbyterians and by others. It is not our custom to take part in ecclesiastical controversies, and we submit this correspondence without comment.

We print elsewhere a painfully interesting account of the execution of Green in Massachusetts, on Friday last. If anything could add to the horror of hanging a man without a legal trial, the circumstances of the execution will supply all the incidents of clumsiness and cruelty. We believe the day will come when Massachusetts will view the moral of this hanging as she does now the hanging of Mary Dyer, and when its method will be regarded as one of the last-let us hope, the last-relic of death by barbarous torture.

A GREAT GOOD EASILY DONE.

Men love and drink Intoxicating Liquors-that is, many men do, and some women. We wish they did not and would not; but they do and will. And it is a deplorable but very natural consequence of this vicious taste and habit that almost every other vice seeks and wins the aid of that which craves Alcoholic gratification. The seducer, the swindler, the thief, the burglar, even in those few instances where he is not also a tippler, counts on liquor as a means of nolding victims or accomplices to his wicked will.

We have tried to stop the Liquor Traffic absolutely. We heartily approve of closing grogshops peremptorily and absolutely on Saturday night: we do not approve of opening them again on Monday morning. But they are opened, and will be: so we have to recognize that melancholy fact.

Now then, come forward the more decent, considerate, reputable portion of those who drink and those who sell these Liquors, and say, "Let us frame an act which will regulate the Liquor Traffic, and modify if not remove its worst abuses, which you mistakenly consider its natural, inevitable results. Let us fix matters so that sober, decent people may always get good Liquor, to use in moderation; while sets and brutes shall not be maddened by poisonous stuff to beat out the brains of their wives and children."

"Very well, gentlemen," we respond; "we are beaten; take hold and regulate the Liquor traffic, since we have tried to stop it and failed. Do faithfully what you propose and undertake, and we will give you all the help we can." Such is the basis of our State's present Excise Law.

But the Liquor Traffic in this City defies legal reguation as impudently as it defied legal suppression It refuses to obey so much of the Excise Law as forbids sales on Sundays and Election days. It defies so much of that law as requires every seller to be li-censed on the petition of twenty freeholders of his ward or township. It refuses to pay the paltry annual icense-fee of \$30 imposed by the existing law. It openly allies itself with gambling, lewdness, and crime. In short, it defies all restrictions and laughs at regulation. And it elects magistrates and other functionaries on purpose to secure for itself impunity in thus defying the law.

be appointed, we were promised the naming of one of them on behalf of the Temperance interest. That promise was not fulfilled. Hence, we have for years had a Commission with which the law-defying rumsellers were perfectly satisfied. And well they might be. If they have not paid the Commissioners heavily for not doing their duty, they have been very ungrateful.

At length, the abominations of the Traffic have become too palpable. The thief-dens and "fences" for stolen goods, the "pretty waiter-girl" saloons, and other vile resorts where Strong Drink is the proclaimed allurement, have become abhorrent to the coarsest moral sense. There must be reform, if our City is not resigned to share the fate of Sodom.

Those citizens who desire deceney, even in vice, have united in asking the Legislature to abolish our do-nothing Board of Excise, and transfer its duties to our new Health Commission, which really evinces fidelity and energy. Nobody expects by this change to suppress the Liquor Traffic, nor wholly to prevent the gigantic evils and crimes whereof it is the prolific source. But we do hope and expect, by the aid of the Police, to shut up a good many of the worst dens wherein gambling, harlotry, and crimefind shelter and aliment, and to reduce the number of the youth whom Liquor now lures to swift perdition.

The bill passed the Senate with very little opposi tion. The law-defying Liquor interest then rallied all its forces to defeat it in the Assembly. Bribery was the agency relied on; stopping it in one or another Committee the means. That was defeated-thanks especially to Mr. Brandreth of Westchester. The bill at length came fairly before the House, and was ordered to a third reading. A time for that reading was set, so that no one not disabled by illness should have any excuse for dodging. Yet, when the vote came to be taken, after one postponement, only ninety-nine members (out of 128) answered to their names; and it took an hour's hard work to drum up even this number. Speaker Tremain rose from a sick bed to give his vote for the bill; a vote which we trust will be remembered by the friends of Law and Morality. A few members were absent by reason of sickness; but not less than twenty must have deliberately, willfully evaded the vote. How many of them were bribed to do so, we cannot say-but we think not less than 19.

For an open, manly adversary, we have due respect: for a skulking dodger, whether bribed or not, we have a contemptuous detestation. And any dodger on this bill who evaded the vote for less than \$5,000 must be a very cheap rascal.

given herewith. We have no time to examine it, but our readers can do so, and make their own comments.

REBELS IN OFFICE.

The Daily News mistakenly says:

"The Thiburs is greatly exercised because the Pissident, in order to collect the revenue and transport the mails in the Southern States, has appointed temporarily to effice certain persons who could not take the oath prescribed by the Riddicals. But it seems to forget that it is also the duty of the President to collect the revenue and transport the mails; and if the Radicals choose to hamper the service with unconstitutional restrictions, what is the Executive to do! Disober the law which makes it his duty to collect the revenue, etc., in the execution of which the whole country is interested? or ignore the law which practically deprived him of the agents necessary to the performance [of his duties in that respect? In either case, he was compelled to disober a law, and he has done wisely in disoberying that which no one but the Radicals have any interest in enforcing. If any wrong has been done, the Radicals are responsible for it."

A law of the land, duly passed by both Houses of The Daily News mistakenly says:

A law of the land, duly passed by both Houses of Congress and approved by the President, prescribes the non-appointment to Federal offices of those who willingly aided the late Rebellion. This law-whereof the constitutional validity has never been even contested-is what The News flippantly refers to as "the Radicals." Why not use words which have some relation to things?

We hope to see that law repealed so soon as it may be done without prejudice or peril to the National weal. But, until repealed, it is binding on all in authority; and there is clearly no "military neces-

sity" for disobeving it. The law, while it stands unrepealed, says that those who have willingly aided the Rebellion shall not hold Federal offices. We understand that there are men enough in the South who can take the oath and are amply qualified and worthy to fill the offices in question. But the predominant Rebel spirit of their neighbors says to them-unmistakably, though not always in plain words-" Take the oath and the office at your peril!"-and they generally cower before the menace, and decline.

Now then, the Rebellion was nothing more nor less than the dominant caste at the South exalting their own class interest, feeling, will, above the law of the land-and this is but another form of the same essential thing. It seems to us perilous and wrong to give way to it. The steadfast Southern Unionists ought to be preferred for office by the Government. They would have had a poor show, if the Rebellion had succeeded; let them have the better chance, now that it s beaten. If they are too apprehensive, too much cowed, to take effice and the loyal oath, let musteredout Union officers be appointed in their stead, until the Rebeis shall bring forth works meet for repentance. It is no time for the Unionists and the Government to be truckling to them now.

THE COMMON COUNCIL BELL OUT TO THE GAS COMPANIES.

For the expenses under the head of lamps and gas for 1866 (excepting the police station-houses and risons) the Controller asks for the sum of \$763,745. This estimated expense of lamps and gas for 1866 is truly alarming.

The amount asked for 1865 by the Controller was \$537,760.

The amount fixed by tax levy for 1865 was \$537,760.

The estimate for 1865, by the Controller, was based upon the contract price in the contracts with the everal Gas Companies that supply New-York City. But the contracts with all these Companies, except that with the Manhattan Company, had expired. In 1864, the Gas Companies demanded an increased price for supplying the public lamps, to date from October 1 of that year. This increased demand, together with a deficiency of \$65,000 in the year 1864, swelled the estimate of the superintendent of this bureau in the Street Department to the sum of \$777,675. The increase demanded by the Harlem and New-York Gas Companies would amount from October 1, 1864, to December 31, 1865, to the sum of \$174,915. And it has been since decided by the Courts that the increased demand of these Companies was legal. The amount estimated by the Controller and fixed by the tax levy for 1865, was based upon the old contract price of about \$25 per lamp. The contract of the Manhattan Gas-Light Company, made in 1848, does not expire by its terms until May 5, 1868. The contract price was \$15 per lamp. By subsequent legislation of the Common Council, in 1853, the number of hours during which the lamps should be kept burning was increased, and thus the price, according to the contract, was also increased to about \$25 per lamp for the year.

The Controller's estimate for 1866 is based upon allowing two of the companies \$50 per lamp, one \$45 per lamp, and the remaining Company, whose contract has not yet expired by limitation, the sum of \$25

For another instance of the manner in which the Common Council watches over the interests entrusted to their care, note the following: On Dec. 30, 1864, the last day of its official existence, the Common Council passed a resolution, which was approved by the Mayor, allowing the Manhattan Company to terminate its unexpired contract-thus placing the City at its mercy. The Company claims that it is no longer bound to furnish the gas at the previous price of \$25 per lamp, but is entitled to obtain all that the gas is reasonably worth, and claims some \$45 or \$50 per lamp. This claim is resisted by the Controller, on the ground that the action of the Common Council in the premises was unlawful. If it eventually prove that the Common Council had the legal right to thus criminally surrender, on behalf of the City, a beneficial contract, the amount actually needed for 1866 for lamps

and gas will be the enormous sum of \$967,745. The citizens respectfully call upon the Legislature to interfere on behalf of the people of this City to protect and save them from the extortions of the Gas Monopolles. These companies enjoy the privilege of using the public streets, free of charge, for the distribution of their gas. The article is a necessity; and it is but just that they should furnish it to the Corporation at a fair and reasonable value. To charge \$50 a lamp per year is extortion. This is \$4 per month for each lamp-a sum which is not reached by some private families who have several burners lighted for as long time as the public lamps are kept lighted. The people cannot help themselves in this matter. The Common Council, as seen from the above instance, are ever ready to deliver them "bound hand and foot" to these vast monopolies.

There is no reason, save an inordinate love for gain, why these companies should not have continued to furnish the City with gas at the original contract price. The facilities they enjoy are so great, there being no competition in the business (each company furnishing gas in a separate and exclusive district), their gains have been, and are, so enormous, and they have acquired so much power and so extended means, that nothing but the authority of the State can defend this City from them.

The murder in Philadelphia of a family of eight persons by one or two men instances how an orderly city can occasionally startle us by the most extravagantly destructive freaks and phenomena of crime. The murderer's arrest, without a working up of the acted thus infamously. We know that Messrs. John
L. Parker and William Miner were sick, so that they
could not be present; we presume there were others
in the same category. But why does every Albany
paper suppress the names of those voting for and
against this bill? We presume our correspondent expected us to find them in one of those journals, and
so neglected to send them. We look to him to retrieve his mistake at once, and let our readers know
just what members were absent from the House unavoidably, and who were wilfully dodging. We hope
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still too obvious has tatellines, and sentiments
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for the Mayor fully inculpates himself in one of the
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patch of the murders suggests that the prisoner was a toms of the Country" are next to be produced. We shall be butcher by trade, and it is undetermined by his evidence that he did not commit them all. Furthermore, the indications point an inquiry whether he was not an old foreign convict.

The Express devotes its columns, day after day, to certificates from its Copperhead confrères that its Editor has been badly treated in the late decision of the House that he was not elected to that body. We trust he will succeed next Fall thereby in gaining what he never yet has had-a regular Democratic nomination for Congress. Hitherto, he has nominated himself, and then compelled the bulk of the party to support him by threatening its whole ticket with the opposition of his mythical "Constitutional Union" party. Now let him have a regular nomination, and let Mr. Dodge be fairly pitted against him, and we will see where he comes out. Meantime, we again urge the friends of Mr. Dodge to print a pamphlet edition of Mr. Dawes's speech, and place a copy in the hands of every voter in the district who can read. That is the only reply that can be needed to the infamous calumnieson Congress which The Express is industriously raking from every foul source and printing from day to day.

The Express talks of a Mr. Baldwin as having been expelled from his seat in the House by "the Radi cals." Mr. Baldwin never had a seat in the present House. He was expelled by the voters of the District, who saw fit to elect Rowland E. Trowbridge over him by the rather respectable majority of 710. (See Tribune Almanac for 1865, page 64.) It may have been very naughty on the part of the voters to do this; but the House could n't help that. But that happened to be the smallest Republican majority given in any District in the State; so Mr. Baldwir tried to "wring in" over it. The House did n't see fit to let him; whereupon, it gets' badly abused in The Express. That may not be pleasant; but we think it preferable to seating a Copperhead from a District in place of a Republican who has 710 majority.

The Board of Health are wisely acting on the supposition that Cholera is imminent. We cannot dismiss apprehension by assuming that the disease which has touched at Halifax is some form of usual ship-sickness. There is no denial, we believe, that it is actually Cholera. The Board has received warning that several British vessels, on their way to New-York with rags, are quarantined at Bermuda on suspicion of epidemic While these dangers threaten us, we have but one hulk at quarantine, and, otherwise, a great insufficiency of accommodations for passengers. The sanitary state of the City itself also calls for prompt and laborious measures; and extraordinary powers will, we trust, be granted at once to the Board.

There is reason to anticipate a lively theatrical week. At any rate, its announced programme is marked by unusual variety and suggestiveness. This, to the critical peu, is a very grateful fact. Last week was, comparatively, dry-for which reason an April shower of novelty will be all the more keenly relished.

In the first place, it is to be noted that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean will make their last appearance in America to-night. The place is the Academy of Music. The plays to be represented are "Louis XI" and "The Jealous Wife." Mr. and Mrs. Kean will appear in both pieces. Mr. and Mrs. Keen are to say farewell to-night. They go hence to England —taking with them the kindest good wishes, and leaving behind them a kind remembrance

Various changes are next to be noted. Miss Bateman, returning from Boston, will reappear to-night at Niblo's Garden, and will enact Julia, in the familiar play of "The Hunchback." It was in this character, several years ago, that Miss Bateman first attracted popular admiration. Her present popular success may be anticipated. The character of Julia is not exacting, and, after so much ex perience, Miss Bateman should be able to fulfill its require-ments. We heartily wish her prosperity. She is not a great actress, but the spirit in which she labors is worthy of her art. and we believe that her influence upon the stage is exceed ingly beneficial. In her present engagement at Niblo's she will be assisted by a theatrical company that is mainly good.

Mr. Charles Pope, who makes his first appearance to night in the part of Sir Thomas Clifford-Is known as a cultivated and conscientious artist. Mr. Cowper will play Master Wal, ter. Mr. Becks is to be the Modus, and Miss Ida Vernon the

Helen. "The Hunchback will be repeated on Tuesday. Mr. Charles Barras will to-night make his first apcarance at Wood's Theater, as Sir Vertigo Morbid, in the Hypochondriac." Both play and player are privately much extelled. They are well known to the provincial stage, we be-lieve, but our recollections of them chance to be dim. Hoping against hope, we trust that Mr. Barras may enjoy what is de scribed as "an efficient support." A Matinee will be given at this theater on Wednesday. Then, as well as every evening, the farce of "Too Much for Good Nature" will be played, as

"Solon Shingle" and "The Live Indian" will re. sume their humorous eminence to night at the Broadway Theater. Mr. Owens is to play there two weeks longer, and is then to be succeeded by Miss Adah Isaacs Menken as

An extraordinary an nouncement from Mr. Wood, the man ager, describes Miss Menken as " the world's greatest artist," and in a vein of superfluous rudeness, challenges criticism by the remark that, "like all other striking and original suc cesses, whother in art or literature, the Menken Mazeppa has had its envious assailants, whose cant has helped notably to secure that completeness of public attention without which no triumph can be entire." The great-western-prairie atyle of this statement is sufficiently ludicrous; but we beg to remind Mr. Wood that Miss Adals Issaes Meeken has heretofore appeared on the stage in this city; that she has been seen by multitudes of persons; and that she has been recognized as one of the very worst of bad actresses. And we beg further to remind Mr. Wood that a very natural objection to that style of theatrical art-if we pay so misuse an honorable word-the main merit of which consists in scantiness of apparel, is far from being rooted in nevy, and is still farther from being "cant." There is need to se explicit, if we are to be treated to such announcements as Mr. Wood has seen fit to make. The secret of Miss Menken's success is perfectly well understood. "Whatever may be her ne " said a California journalist, "it is not the clothes line. The theme is summed up in that simple remark. Mr. Wood's wisdom would display itself in his allowing Miss Menken to appear without farther preliminary blasts of puffery, or schedules of her pecuniary receipts. She will doubtless attract spectators; but the less that is said on the subject the better for all concerned.

"Don Cæsar de Bazan" will be produced at Wallack's Theater, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Lester Wallack playing Don Casar. To night "She Stoops to Conquer" wil be acted, Mr. Wallack playing Marlows. It should be noted that Mr. Wallack is to appear at his theater every night until further notice. We have never chanced to see him play Don Cassar, but there is reason-remembering his peculiar qualities as an actor -- to anticipate that it will be a very vivacious and picturesque performance. Mr. Wallack's father, we believe, was famous for his personation of this character.

Mr. Barnum has dismissed "Moses," and will,

to-day, bring out another spectacle, called "The Earthquake; or, the Specter of the Nile." The panorama of the Nile, which was so important a feature in "Moses," is to be retained in the new piece, and improved by the addition of a magnificen storm-scene. Superb scenery in general is promised. The Sphinx will be exhibited, as heretofore. In the exhibition department of the Museum, we have to note the appearance of faster Alley Turner, "the infant drummer." He makes his debut to-day, and is announced as remarkably proficient in the use of drumsticks. The afternoon entertainment at the Museum commences at 2 o'clock; the evening, at 74. The day and night entertainments are identical. "The Three Guardsmen" continues to hold the

stage at the Olympic Theater. Mr. Rowe's D'Artignan is an admirable piece of acting, and is much and justly admired Mrs. Methus-Scheller, having acquired greater familiarity with the somewhat penderons part of the Queen, appears in it to better advantage than at first

glad to see Mr. and Mrs. Williams in something that will sug-gest an examination of their qualities as artists. Perhaps "The Fairy Circle" will prove more suggestive than "The Lakes of Killarney." At present, it is only necessary to say that Mr. and Mrs. Williams continue to attract large audimes, and that the Winter Garden-like the bark of life, in Gray's poem-is sailing gaily along, with "youth on the pro-

It appears that the pantomine of " Jack and Gill" is not yet to be withdrawn. Its popularity will not permit the application of the extinguishing bushel. Rural residents are beginning to look upon the Old Bowery as a sort of shrine for pilgrimage. No sooner did the car-drivers "strike," and the street-cars cease to run, than a wild enthusiasm for "Jack and Gill" burst forth throughout the environs of the city. The burlesque was demanded on every side. Children cried for it Sweethearts entreated it of their swains. The aged inhabitants ost their appetites, in longing for it, and refused their gruel at one man. Fortunately, Mr. Fox has bowels of compassion He heard this voice of lamentation, and—this is his abnounce ment; "In consequence of the many families who have been disappointed by the stoppage of the city railroad cars, the comic pantomine will be continued for a limited period every night and Saturday afternoon. The cry is still Jack and Gill

Activity still prevails at the New-York Circus. The capers continue to leap, and the riders to ride. This week, Mr. James Robinson, who has leaped over, around, and through nearly every object in Nature-alighting, in every case, upon some portion of the body of a horse at full trot-is to leap through, and over, a stage coach. We intend to see him do it, and we recommend our readers not to miss the exploit. To-morrow evening's performance will be given for the benefit of Mr. Nat Austin. May the benefit be substantial. Mile. Carlotta de Berg, from the Cirque Napoleon at Paris, has been engaged, and will shortly appear. A burlesque entitled "Shylock, or the Jew of

Chatham Street" is announced for production to-night at Bryant's Minstrels for the first time. It ought to be funny, and we dare say it will be. "Taming the Elephant," and other acts of minstrelsy, will be performed. Dave Reed and Dan Bryant will dance their "Challenge Dance," and Messra Henry, Paine, Fowler, and Grier will sing. It is announced that a performance will be given at Miss Lucy Rushton's New-York Theater on Wednesday evening next, for the benefit of Miss Rushton. Shakespears's com-edy of "As You Like It" will be represented, and Miss Rush-

ton will assume the part of Rosalind. It is understood that Miss Rushton's losses during her theatrical campaign have been considerable, and it is hoped that this benefit may re-So closes the summary of events to come in the theatrical world this week. The off-recurring question, as to what comes of it all, flits once more across our mind as we write these words. We are conscious of a fine opening for some good, old-fashioned moralizing. But there is no space here for the philosopher. It is certain, however the tide runs, that the plays and players will not strive in vain if, for any minds that

ITALIAN OPERA. Signor Massimiliani takes a benefit at Wallack's

are worn with care, the burdens of life are momentarily lifted

and its sorrows for a while dispelled.

Theater on Saturday next, in a Matinee to be given at lo'clock p. m. The opera will be Norma, and Mme. Carozal-Zucchi, Mile. Stella, Signor Bellini and the beneficiary will severally appear.

THE PENIANS. A Fenian Lieutenant-Colonel Arrested-What

a Letter-Writer Says-The Fenians Capture an English Bevenne Fing. The following is an extract from a letter dated Eastport, Maine, April 10:

daine, April 10:

"Colonel Kerrigan with two aids arrived here last Friy. The excitement then commenced and has continued
increase. They spent Saturday in making arrangeents at the Frontier Bank to draw funds from Boston.

ments at the Frontier Bank to draw funds from Boston.
On Sunday they seemed anxious to obtain news by telegraph, but received none. Monday they spent in endearoring to charter small-class vessels and in calling at the
stores inquiring the price of 500 blouses, 500 caps, etc.,
which caused great excitement here.

Among our Provincial neighbors all business is suspended, productive labor is dermant, all citizens are earolled as soldiers and drilled four hours daily,
and the people are selling off their stocks of
cattle, etc., and moving over to our side. This
morning 100 or more Fenians arrived in the
boat from Portland: the leaders upon their arrival here
were much displeused at the undue excitement which had
been gotten up. They called a secret meeting, and are to
hold another to-morrow morning.

Our County Sheriff tells me they think of going into old another to-morrow morning.
Our County Sheriff tells me they think of going into

ome of our back towns to await further developments.

Tomowro, C. W., Saturday, April 14, 1805.

The man arrested at Cornwall yesterday turns out to be a person named Wheeler, an ex-Confederate officer, and now a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Fenian army. On being searched, his commission was found upon him, and authority given by Gen. Sweeney to recruit a Fenian battalion in

Several other interesting documents were also found

upon him.

He openly boasted of being a Fenian, but says he has done nothing to justify his arrest. He is satisfied with the quarters assigned him, and says that Gen. Sweeney will be over shortly and show cause for his release.

For rearrange April 15 1899. Nine armed Fenians captured the English Revenue flag on Indian Island last night. They belonged to the crew of the Fenian privateer, from which they lowered a host, and proceeded with muffed oars to the spot, actually under the gams of the English war-ship Pylades, and within reach at any moment of the picket-boats. The flag was surreduced without a shot being fired. It is believed there were no soldiers on the Island.

The United States gunboat Winnocki, and the control of the picket winnocki.

o soldiers on the Island.

The United States gunboat Winooski arrived this foreon and anchored off the town.

Reports from Calais say that ten of the volunteers at
t. Stephens threw down their arms in revolt, but were ar-

A suspicious brig was captured last night off the coast by the United States revenue cutter Ashuelot, and was towed into the harbor here to-day.

PROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Nominated-The Methodists-Louislana Crops-Quantrell Goge to Mexico-Mexican Intelli-New-Ordeans, Saturday, April 14, 1866, Cotton is irregular; sales of 1,600 bales: receipts to-day, 2,370 bales, Corn. 88 #90c. Sterling Exchange, 331; Gold, 1254. Preights unaltered. Sugar, flour, oats, bacou,

v and tobacco unchanged. ay and topacco unenanged.

Gen. Harry T. Hays, who commanded a Louisiana bri-ade, under Stonewall Jackson, has been nominated for

sheriff.

The Methodist Conference has adopted a report extending the jurisdiction of the Southern Church in every directing the fursing the southern Charch in every affection asked for.

The committee has reported advising the College of Bishops to appoint one of their number to reside in California. They also recommend the election of six additional

ishops.
The bishops veto was again discussed.

The Louisiana crops are advancing rapidly. The recent frost in Baton Rouge parish killed the cotton.

The steamship Carolina, from Liverpool, has arrived. Houston (Texas) papers say that Quantrell had passed through Texas to Mexico.

through Texas to Mexico.

The Mexicans are bringing cotton from 400 miles up the Trinity River.

The steamship Pissiano, from Matamoros 6th, has arrived. The Matamoros Ranchero says:

An imperial column, 1,600 strong, left Caderioita on the 1st. Quite an exodus of troublesome characters had taken place, with the view of attacking a convoy of three milions, reported coming on the Monterey road. Gen. Gansea, to whom Mendez willed his command, when dying, has been arrested for conspiracy, and released by Canales on condition that he would leave the country. Gorego is now in Brownswille.

in Brownswille.

The Times's Brownsville correspondent says the Liberals in Northern Mexico are daily gaining ground and reenforcenents. Escobedo's camp is at Lenarez, 3,000 men strong, well

disciplined and in good condition.

Mejia has made another forced loan, without paying more than 20 per cent of the former one.

Matamores has no communication with Bagdad, or any place except the river.

Markets-Reported by Telegraph.

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, April 13.—Cotton depressed; sales to-day 1,290 bales; Low Middling 35:379c; sales of the week 15,000 bales; receipts of the week 13,000 bales against 18,000 bales last week; exports of the week, 2,300 bales, stock 168,000 bales. Coffee—Fair to Choice, 20:47210., gold: sales of the week 2,300 bags. Sugar dull and drooping; faily fair 14:e. Flourasles of Superfine at 87:37; 47:50. Corn—sales of Mized and Yellow at 85:488c. Oats 33c. Mess Pork \$28. Baoon—Sides 15:4c.; Shoulders 15:jc. Hay \$25. \$4 tim. Tobacco—Fair 14:26c. Sterling Exchange 1334. Gold 125.

PHILADELPHIA. April 14, 1865.—Cotton quiet at 37c. for Middling. Coffee firm for Prime; low grades dull; Rio 22:338c., currency. Sugarsteady, Caba \$1:210c., gold. Molasses unchanged. Flour firm and unchanged. Prime Wheat scarce at \$2.30; Common \$2.25:32:35. Corn scarce; Yellow 77:80c. Whisky steady at \$2.26 for Pennsylvania, and \$2.26 for Ohio.